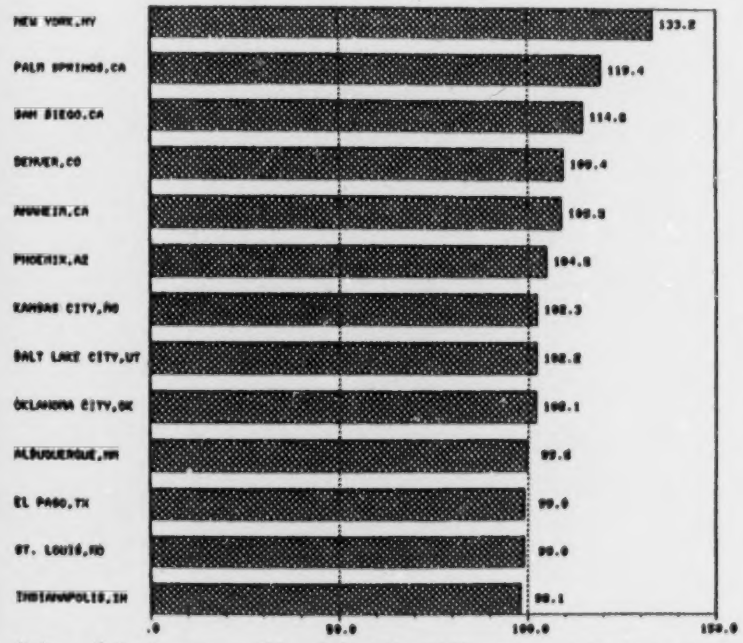
ACCRA Cost of Living Index
1982 - 1st Quarter

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) has but one purpose in developing this index: To provide a useful and reasonably accurate measurement of inter-city cost of living differences. The ACCRA index provides estimates of living cost differentials, but provides no information about price changes over time, as does the consumer price index.

Consumer expenditures are broken down into six categories. Weights assigned to relative costs are based on the latest government survey data of a mid-management executive family's pattern of expenditures for consumer goods and services. The weights for each category are:

Grocery Items	17.0
Housing	22.0
Utilities	11.0
Transportation	13.0
Health Care	7.0
Misc. Goods & Services	30.0
	100.0

All Items Index For Selected Cities, 1982 (1st Quarter)



Note: U.S. Average = 100. Intercity differences of three or fewer index points do not indicate statistically significant differences.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

The following chart shows the index numbers for Phoenix for the first quarter of 1982, as well as the high and low city in each category.

U.S. Average = 100.0

All Items	
New York, NY	133.2
Phoenix, AZ	104.8
Clinton, MO	86.1
Grocery Items	
Norman, OK	114.2
Phoenix, AZ	97.6
Clinton, MO	85.6
Housing	
Boca Ranton, FL	175.7
Phoenix, AZ	118.1
Madisonville, KY	74.2
Utilities	
New York, NY	204.3
Phoenix, AZ	111.8
Boise, ID	51.7
Transportation	
Corvallis, OR	126.7
Phoenix, AZ	102.2
Ft. Atkinson, WI	78.4
Health Care	
Tacoma, WA	157.4
Phoenix, AZ	109.9
Dyersburg, TN	71.2
Misc. Goods & Services	
Tacoma, WA	112.3
Phoenix, AZ	96.5
Bowling Green, KY	87.2

GETTING TO WORK IS HALF THE JOB

Have you ever been caught behind a string of immobile cars on a freeway that looks more like a parking lot than an expressway? Has that made you wonder if there was a better way? Well if there is, only 16 percent of Americans have found it.

Preliminary estimates of the 1980 census show that 84.3 percent of American workers drive a car, truck or van to work each day. What's more, for all the ballyhoo about carpools and company vans, 64.5 percent of the unsociable drivers are alone in their vehicles. For a national average, there were 1.15 persons per vehicle enroute to their job site in 1980. Arizonans equally dislike conversing with their fellow workers before their first cup of coffee. They had only 1.14 persons per vehicle.

Carpools did earn their place as an adequate means of transportation for 19.8 percent of American workers. While they may be willing to have a couple of other half-awake co-workers in their vehicle, Americans were not thrilled about traveling in masses. Only 6.3 percent used public transportation, and even less (5.5 percent) followed the physical fitness method of walking.

About 2.2 percent of the workers found the best method of all for fuel conservation. They worked at home. Those who marched to the beat of a different drummer (1.3 percent) took to the road by bikes or roller skates, or to the skies by airplanes or motorized hang gliders.

The table below shows that Phoenicians enjoy the pleasure of their own company. But Fort Lauderdale, Florida is the leader of solo drivers with 76 percent. The New York City area has the greatest proportion of public transportation advocates, possibly because there's no place to leave their cars once they get to work. San Diego has the highest proportion of walkers with 11 percent putting on their Adidas.

How People Get to Work in Three SMSA's *

	Phoenix		New York		Chicago	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Workers 16+	662,915	100.0	3,763,970	100.0	3,113,944	100.0
Car, Truck, or Van	595,536	89.9	1,609,581	42.8	2,324,122	74.6
Drive Alone	471,001	71.0	1,167,425	31.0	1,799,770	57.8
Carpool	124,835	18.8	442,156	11.7	524,352	16.8
Public Transportation	12,867	1.9	1,636,545	43.5	548,810	17.6
Walk	18,822	2.8	405,146	10.8	176,810	5.7
Other Means	25,713	3.9	47,793	1.3	24,939	0.8
Work at Home	9,677	1.5	64,905	1.7	39,263	1.3

*SMSA is a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Phoenix SMSA consists of all of Maricopa County.

Source: Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

	ARIZONA				
				-- Amt Change --	
	Sep.* 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Aug. to Sep.	1981 to 1982
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1313.7	1288.2	1262.1	+25.5	+51.6
Total Unemployment	128.4	127.6	76.0	+0.8	+52.4
Rate	9.8	9.9	6.0	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)**	9.8	9.6	6.0	---	---
Total Employment	1185.3	1160.6	1186.1	+24.7	-0.8

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD N

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1025.2	1002.8	1039.5	+22.4	-14.3
Manufacturing	150.1	151.4	160.7	-1.3	-10.6
Durable Goods	117.4	118.9	125.9	-1.5	-8.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	4.9	4.8	5.8	+0.1	-0.9
Primary and Fabricated Metals	14.6	14.6	17.4	+0.0	-2.8
Primary Metals	7.4	7.3	9.5	+0.1	-2.1
Fabricated Metals	7.2	7.3	7.9	-0.1	-0.7
Machinery	61.5	61.7	63.3	-0.2	-1.8
Other Durable Goods	36.4	37.8	39.4	-1.4	-3.0
Aircraft and Missiles	16.7	17.3	18.0	-0.6	-1.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	5.3	5.5	6.2	-0.2	-0.9
All Other Durable Goods	14.4	15.0	15.2	-0.6	-0.8
Nondurable Goods	32.7	32.5	34.8	+0.2	-2.1
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.5	9.0	+0.2	-0.3
Apparel	4.6	4.7	5.4	-0.1	-0.8
Printing and Publishing	11.3	11.2	11.1	+0.1	+0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	8.1	8.1	9.3	+0.0	-1.2
Mining and Quarrying	14.9	16.4	25.2	-1.5	-10.3
Copper Mining	12.1	13.5	22.0	-1.4	-9.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	2.8	2.9	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Construction	59.2	59.6	69.5	-0.4	-10.3
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	54.7	54.9	54.0	-0.2	+0.7
Transportation	22.5	22.5	23.5	+0.0	-1.0
Communications and Public Utilities	32.2	32.4	30.5	-0.2	+1.7
Trade	256.8	254.8	253.7	+2.0	+3.1
Wholesale Trade	51.9	51.8	51.6	+0.1	+0.3
Retail Trade	204.9	203.0	202.1	+1.9	+2.8
General Merchandise and Apparel	35.4	36.0	37.9	-0.6	-2.5
Food Stores	32.5	32.1	32.1	+0.4	+0.4
Automotive and Service Stations	24.6	24.6	24.6	+0.0	+0.0
Eating and Drinking Places	72.5	70.7	68.0	+1.8	+4.5
Other Retail Trade	39.9	39.6	39.5	+0.3	+0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	61.7	61.8	62.1	-0.1	-0.4
Services and Miscellaneous	221.0	221.4	215.4	-0.4	+5.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.2	22.5	22.6	-0.3	-0.4
Business Services	39.0	38.8	38.5	+0.2	+0.5
Health Services	60.4	60.5	57.3	-0.1	+3.1
Other Services	99.4	99.6	97.0	-0.2	+2.4
Government	206.8	182.5	198.9	+24.3	+7.9
Federal	38.5	38.8	38.4	-0.3	+0.1
State and Local	168.3	143.7	160.5	+24.6	+7.8
School	100.0	73.9	95.3	+26.1	+4.7

* Preliminary
** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.
NOTE--Data has been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC).

MARICOPA COUNTY					PIMA COUNTY				
			— Amt Change —					— Amt Change —	
Sep.* 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Aug. to Sep.	1981 to 1982	Sep.* 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Aug. to Sep.	1981 to 1982
798.5	781.6	771.4	+16.9	+27.1	243.5	234.5	229.2	+9.0	+14.3
61.3	58.7	38.4	+2.6	+22.9	22.6	21.4	11.4	+1.2	+11.2
7.7	7.5	5.0	—	—	9.3	9.1	5.0	—	—
7.7	7.3	5.0	—	—	9.2	8.9	4.9	—	—
737.2	722.9	733.0	+14.3	+4.2	220.9	213.1	217.8	+7.8	+3.1

' BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

650.0	636.8	654.4	+13.2	-4.4	190.1	182.5	189.8	+7.6	+0.3
109.0	109.8	117.1	-0.8	-8.1	24.8	25.2	24.2	-0.4	+0.6
87.8	88.6	94.1	-0.8	-6.3	19.8	20.3	19.3	-0.5	+0.5
3.0	2.9	3.7	+0.1	-0.7					
9.9	9.9	11.0	+0.0	-1.1					
49.5	49.7	51.9	-0.2	-2.4					
25.4	26.1	27.5	-0.7	-2.1					
21.2	21.2	23.0	+0.0	-1.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	+0.1	+0.1
5.4	5.4	6.2	+0.0	-0.8					
2.4	2.4	2.8	+0.0	-0.4					
8.2	8.1	8.0	+0.1	+0.2					
5.2	5.3	6.0	-0.1	-0.8					
0.5	0.5	0.4	+0.0	+0.1	4.1	4.1	7.7	+0.0	-3.6
39.6	39.7	47.7	-0.1	-8.1	11.0	11.5	12.3	-0.5	-1.3
34.0	34.1	33.0	-0.1	+1.0	8.8	8.8	9.1	+0.0	-0.3
14.7	14.6	15.0	+0.1	-0.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	+0.0	-0.4
19.3	19.5	18.0	-0.2	+1.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	+0.0	+0.1
170.2	168.7	169.2	+1.5	+1.0	43.7	43.5	42.2	+0.2	+1.5
41.3	41.4	41.4	-0.1	-0.1	5.7	5.8	5.9	-0.1	-0.2
128.9	127.3	127.8	+1.6	+1.1	38.0	37.7	36.3	+0.3	+1.7
22.0	22.2	24.0	-0.2	-2.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	-0.3	+0.3
20.7	20.5	20.4	+0.2	+0.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	+0.2	+0.0
14.9	14.9	14.6	+0.0	+0.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	+0.1	-0.1
44.8	43.5	42.2	+1.3	+2.6	13.1	12.9	12.2	+0.2	+0.9
26.5	26.2	26.6	+0.3	-0.1	7.9	7.8	7.3	+0.1	+0.6
47.5	47.6	48.0	-0.1	-0.5	9.1	9.0	8.9	+0.1	+0.2
145.0	145.0	140.6	+0.0	+4.4	42.4	41.7	41.1	+0.7	+1.3
12.8	12.8	12.3	+0.0	+0.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	+0.0	-0.4
31.3	31.2	30.9	+0.1	+0.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	+0.1	+0.1
40.5	40.7	38.4	-0.2	+2.1	12.8	12.7	12.1	+0.1	+0.7
60.4	60.3	59.0	+0.1	+1.4	21.1	20.6	20.2	+0.5	+0.9
104.2	91.4	98.4	+12.8	+5.8	46.2	38.7	44.3	+7.5	+1.9

-- Prepared by Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (CPS-MOD, 1/82)

Nonmetropolitan Counties Labor Force and Employment — September 1982 (preliminary)

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*.	16,175	29,400	35,550	17,525	8,725	4,800
Total Unemployment	3,775	3,125	2,975	5,475	1,725	2,975
Rate	23.3%	10.6%	8.4%	31.2%	19.8%	62.0%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**. . . .	23.7%	11.0%	9.3%	31.8%	19.6%	61.7%
Total Employment	12,400	26,275	32,575	12,050	7,000	1,825
THE ABOVE LABOR STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES						
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY . . .	13,125	21,825	31,200	9,900	4,425	1,825
Manufacturing	525	2,450	2,125	1,475	125	75
Mining and Quarrying	50	300	50	1,625	50	675
Construction	1,025	650	950	250	225	25
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util..	1,725	1,500	2,175	325	150	75
Trade	1,075	4,000	7,850	1,850	1,425	250
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate.	125	550	750	225	125	50
Services and Miscellaneous .	3,625	2,375	7,525	1,725	650	125
Government	4,975	10,000	9,775	2,425	1,675	550

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*.	22,450	24,750	32,600	9,925	31,000	38,750
Total Unemployment	3,400	4,275	5,700	2,250	2,675	6,200
Rate	15.1%	17.3%	17.5%	22.7%	8.6%	16.0%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**. . . .	15.4%	17.8%	17.1%	20.3%	9.2%	14.5%
Total Employment	19,050	20,475	26,900	7,675	28,325	32,550
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES						
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY . . .	14,825	16,300	23,275	7,750	17,300	23,450
Manufacturing	1,900	1,475	2,400	775	1,625	1,325
Mining and Quarrying	200	1,200	5,100	25	1,025	50
Construction	950	525	575	250	1,050	2,100
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util..	900	1,675	1,025	500	875	1,050
Trade	4,600	3,275	3,625	3,200	4,450	7,300
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate.	675	325	550	250	725	825
Services and Miscellaneous .	2,725	3,725	2,050	1,225	3,400	4,425
Government	2,875	4,100	7,950	1,525	4,150	6,375

*Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.
** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for revenue sharing purposes.

NOTE--Data have been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC). Annual averages may not add due to rounding.

Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Revenue Sharing and Grant Applications

September 1982 (preliminary)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Statewide	1,341,641	1,198,726	142,915	10.7%
Apache	16,746	12,535	4,211	25.1
Cochise	30,058	26,581	3,477	11.6
Coconino	36,267	32,956	3,311	9.1
Gila	18,277	12,197	6,080	33.3
Graham	8,990	7,083	1,907	21.2
Greenlee	5,169	1,867	3,302	63.9
Maricopa	813,791	745,595	68,196	8.4
Mohave	23,043	19,252	3,791	16.5
Navajo	25,469	20,721	4,748	18.6
Pima	248,560	223,424	25,136	10.1
Pinal	33,561	27,217	6,344	18.9
Santa Cruz	10,268	7,756	2,512	24.5
Yavapai	31,619	28,631	2,988	9.5
Yuma	39,823	32,911	6,912	17.4

Data have been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators. Those rates on the front cover and pages 8, 9 and 10 may be used as economic indicators, but may not be used for revenue sharing.

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries in Arizona

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP.* 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981	SEP.* 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981	SEP.* 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981
FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA*									
Manufacturing	345.33	345.32	323.36	38.2	38.8	39.1	9.04	8.90	8.27
Aircraft & Missiles	423.07	419.63	435.56	39.8	39.7	41.8	10.63	10.57	10.42
Food & Kindred Products	333.38	318.76	298.47	42.2	40.4	42.7	7.90	7.89	6.99
Primary Metals	472.36	460.80	465.28	37.4	38.4	39.7	12.63	12.00	11.72
Machinery	291.49	303.80	271.22	36.3	38.7	38.2	8.03	7.85	7.10
Copper Mining	514.16	505.56	498.56	39.1	38.3	40.5	13.15	13.20	12.31
Construction	463.61	433.41	454.68	35.8	34.1	36.0	12.95	12.71	12.63
Utilities	453.02	453.02	431.29	41.6	41.6	43.0	10.89	10.89	10.03
Retail Trade**	213.45	209.99	212.79	33.3	34.2	34.6	6.41	6.14	6.15
Wholesale Trade	315.40	315.40	308.11	38.0	38.0	39.3	8.30	8.30	7.84

* Preliminary

** Excludes eating and drinking places.

NOTE--These estimates are based on a sample of full and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. All data has been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC).

--Prepared by Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (1972 SIC, 1/82)

THE ARIZONA LABOR FORCE IN SEPTEMBER 1982

For thirteen consecutive months, Arizona's unemployment rate has been on the rise and the end has not yet been reached. With total unemployment in September reaching 128,400, this is the third highest level of unemployment recorded in Arizona. The state's previous unemployment peak was 132,100 in June 1975. Except for a greater-than-seasonal increase in government employment this month as schools opened for the fall semester, employment declined. Combined, the manufacturing, mining, and construction industries lost a total of 3,200 jobs in September.

The general outlook for Arizona's economy is unchanged again this month as employment is expected to continue slipping while the unemployment rate rises. Particularly hard hit this month were the state's high technology businesses as job losses in the electronics and aerospace sectors totaled 1,400 jobs. On the positive side, our high technology companies are doing better than comparable companies in other states and they also stand to benefit from increasing defense purchases. But as the recession has grown deeper and longer than expected, these companies have become more vulnerable to production cuts. Nationally the low level of industrial production and a discouraging retail sales situation are expected to keep employment down. Since July 1981, manufacturing has lost 11,500 jobs across a diverse group of industries including lumbering, copper smelting, and high technology.

In mining, continued difficulties for the copper companies are holding employment down. Recently announced recalls by Phelps Dodge are not reflected in these statistics but will be included during the coming months. Copper prices have advanced slightly to 70-72 cents per pound, but it is unlikely that this will lead to additional recalls of any magnitude. Nearly 45 percent of the industry remains out of ourk and the often mentioned remedy of recovery in the automobile and housing industries remains distant.

Meanwhile, coming cold weather in Arizona's northern counties will likely depress construction employment. Many crews seem to be rushing to complete as much work as possible before construction sites are closed by snow and cold. The industry lost another 400 jobs in September as companies, both large and small, cut staffs. Short-term interest rates like the prime rate have recently declined, but longer term interest rates have been slow to fall. If an economic recovery does get underway early next year, mortgage rates have probably declined about as far as can be expected.

Weak economic conditions nationally are having an increasing influence on our economy. While nonmetropolitan areas of Arizona have suffered under double digit unemployment rates for many months, the majority of the state's population has been more fortunate. But in recent months, the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas have seen their unemployment rates grow rapidly.

Arizona Unemployment Insurance Activities

	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	% Change From 1 Year Ago
Arizona Claimants Served**	68,025	64,205	27,174	+150.3%
Arizona Weeks Unemployed***	INA	9.9	8.8	INA
Arizona Benefits Paid**	$ 23,492,204	$ 21,072,555	$ 7,303,423	+221.7%
Arizona Trust Fund Balance	$247,554,000*	$258,460,115	$279,733,271	- 11.5%

*Estimated **All Programs ***UI Only

WORK INCENTIVE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (WIDP)

On June 1, 1982, the Arizona Department of Economic Security, after six months of intensive planning, launched the Work Incentive Demonstration Program (WIDP). The program's goal is to move 4,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) annually into unsubsidized jobs. If successful, the projected yearly welfare grant savings will exceed $6.5 million.

The Demonstration Program has five principal emphases:

1. Vocational and Academic Assessment

   This involves a determination of each individual's capabilities, skills and interests to establish and clarify career or occupational goals. Another important part of these determinations is an assessment of the academic level achieved. This appraisal will result in the development of an individual employability plan for each participant.

2. Job Motivation and Positive Work Habits

   Workshops are a daily activity of the WIDP, providing orientation to the world of work and the positive work ethic. The intent is to encourage motivation and an "I can do it" attitude. The practical aspects of getting and keeping a job are examined, including appearance, attendance, punctuality, attitude and employer expectations. Participants are taught effective techniques for finding, applying and interviewing for jobs.

3. Marketable Skills Training

   All eligible clients will be encouraged to apply for available individual grants to provide a broad base for training funds. WIDP monies will be used primarily to supplement the basic educational grants as necessary.

   A variety of schools will participate: private business colleges such as Lamson's, Ruetten, Adelphi, Tucson Business College, etc. for clerical, secretarial, word processing, computer data entry, account clerk training and others; the Maricopa Community College system and Pima Community College will also be utilized for clerical- and computer-related skill courses; another training resource will be the Maricopa and Pima County Skill Centers for such skills training as automotive repair, food preparation, machine trades, health-related occupations, etc.

   After completion of a 16-24 week training course, students are prepared for entry-level occupations in the private sector or state government. As of the end of July, nearly 500 WIDP participants were engaged in some type of schooling.

4. Job Development and Placement

   A major element of the WIDP is the 3-phase intensive employment search workshop. The purpose of the workshop is to make each participant a more confident and effective job seeker. The first week is focused on the confidence and self-esteem factors, the second week on developing good interviewing skills, and the final week on ways of identifying potential employers and the use of the telephone in scheduling job interviews.

   The job placement goals in 1982-83 include 1,000 jobs in the private sector, mostly entry-level with high turnover. Private sector employers will be eligible for a tax credit of up to $3,000 for the first year, and $1,500 for the second year of employing a WIDP participant.

(continued on pg. 14)

Over 30 entry-level state job classifications have been identified that historically generate more than 4,000 job openings a year. The WIDP goal is to place participants in at least 1,000 of these state government openings.

The balance of 2,000 job placements will be acquired through the individual job search the participants will be conducting on their own and the direct assistance provided by program job developers. Both the CETA program and the Arizona Job Service are supporting and assisting in this effort so a substantial number of WIDP clients will be directly placed by these two organizations.

5. Supportive Services Available

All participating clients with children will be eligible for day care assistance in licensed day care centers or family day care homes. Also, social services will be provided to help participants resolve personal problems that might be preventing their entry into employment.

Advantages to Employers

The WIDP clientele represents a well-trained pool of job-ready and available applicants. The WIDP staff will screen all job referrals closely to ensure that only qualified applicants are referred to job openings. Employers recruiting from WIDP will receive prompt attention and good referrals. Such employers will also be eligible for the previously-mentioned tax credits--up to $3,000 the first year and $1,500 the second year.

Any employers interested in tapping this rich source of job applicants should call the appropriate WIDP office listed below for more information.

Phoenix	258-6611
Mesa	834-7777, Ext. 254
Glendale	931-3605
Tucson	628-5663/5666

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Layoffs/Shutdowns - About 100 employees were laid off in September by Honeywell's Process Management System Division in Phoenix. The reduction was ordered to eliminate redundant and overlapping functions.

A nationwide shutdown of the Woolco discount chain is to include three stores in Tucson and four in Phoenix, with a total of about 640 employees.

The Cyprus Pima copper mine south of Tucson was shut down on October 1, idling 208 workers. The shutdown is for an indefinite period during which 92 workers will be retained to handle maintenance. The mine employed 230 workers before layoffs began in February.

Arizona Public Service Co. announced plans in September to close 12 customer-service offices and offer early retirement to about 500 employees as part of a project to reduce its 1983 operating expenses by $14 million.

Capex Corp., 4124 N. 14th St., Phoenix, a computer software firm, announced in September that it has eliminated 30 jobs following a merger with Computer Associates International Inc., of Jericho, N.Y.

Georgia - Pacific Corp. closed its Tucson warehouse and consolidated its Arizona operations in Phoenix because of the continued slump in the building materials industry.

Garrett Turbine Engine Co. in Phoenix announced a layoff of 300 employees in late September. This brings the total number of furloughed employees in 1982 to 1,300.

Mountain Bell offered extended leave to 60 operators in Phoenix and 20 in Tucson, with the intention of reducing the work force. Layoffs may be considered later if they become necessary.

Manufacturing - Revco D.S. Inc., the world's largest retail drugstore chain, announced plans to build an $11 million plant in an industrial center at 51st Avenue and Van Buren in Phoenix. The plant will house the operations of Carter-Glogau Laboratories Inc. and will produce generic injectable drugs. Employment is expected to reach 300 people when the project is completed in mid-1985.

Honeywell opened a new printed circuit board development facility on the southwest corner of Black Canyon Highway and Thunderbird Road in Phoenix. The $1.75 million development facility has 13,000 square feet and will employ 35 people.

Treffer Precision Inc. is adding 20,000 square feet to its plant at 1123 N. 22nd Ave. in Phoenix. The addition will increase the plant to 43,000 square feet at a cost of $1.2 million. The expansion plans also include adding 25 jobs to a payroll of 100.

Syntex Ophthalmics Inc., a Phoenix-based contact lens manufacturer will build a 110,000-square-foot headquarters and manufacturing plant in north Phoenix to consolidate local operations. The complex will be built at 12th Street and Bell Road, and will house nearly 600 employees.

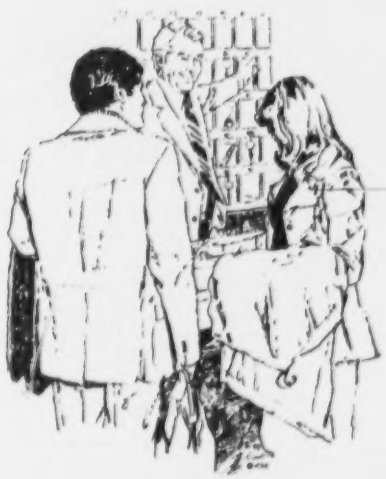
Comtec Economation, a California-based electronics firm, will build a high-technology assembly plant in Flagstaff on a site at Fourth Street and Sparrow Lane. Approximately 75 people will be employed in three shifts in the automated assembly plant, and eventually 200 people may have jobs with Comtec.

Recalls - Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. called back 140 employees at its Miami smelter in October, but a fire at the mine may delay their return.

In October, Magma Copper Co. recalled 60 of the 980 employees it had laid off at its San Manuel mine.

Phelps Dodge Corp. recalled 1,450 furloughed employees in late September to reopen its mining operations at Morenci. The recall was said to reflect a need to increase inventories to supply customers and fabricating operations rather than a basic improvement in the outlook for the copper industry. The move still leaves about 750 workers laid off.

Service - The Apache Junction/Superstition Mountains area has become the site of a new resort, Gold Canyon Ranch. The 400-room resort will be located on Kings Ranch Road off U.S. 60 and will include a golf course, riding stables, and clubhouse.



A $200 million resort project is planned for the Boulders, a golf-course and luxury-home development in Carefree, 15 miles north of Phoenix. The first phase of the 1,300-acre resort is scheduled for completion in December 1983.

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Arizona Labor Market NEWSLETTER

Arizona Department of Economic Security

Vol. VI, No. 12
December 1982

Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted
October*

ARIZONA	10.2%
Maricopa Co.	6.7%
Pima Co.	9.8%
UNITED STATES	10.4%

Consumer Price Index

National-September
1967 - Base Year

Wage Earner/Clerical Worker -	292.8
% Chg. Yr. Ago	4.9
All Urban -	293.3
% Chg. Yr. Ago	5.0

Phoenix-3rd Qtr.
1977 - Base Year

All Urban -	170.6
% Chg. Yr. Ago	5.4

Producers Price Index
National-September*
1967 - Base Year

All Commodities-	299.5
% Chg. Yr. Ago	1.3
Finished Goods-	281.4
% Chg. Yr. Ago	3.6

* Preliminary

A Census Bedtime Story

Instead of counting sheep in order to fall asleep, how about counting enumerated persons of the 1980 Census? More and more statistics are being released from the decennial census, and the results can be drawn into some unique county profiles.

Apache County is the third largest county in terms of square miles, but its population is small and widely scattered. The past ten years, though, has seen a significant growth take place. While the population only grew 6.1 percent between 1960 and 1970, the next ten years saw it swell by 61.3 percent, making it the third fastest-growing county in the last decade. Power plant construction and the increasing popularity of the White Mountains for tourists and recreationists can account for a large part of this growth.

It is primarily a rural county with over three-fourths of its population living in nonurban areas, making it the most "rural" of any county. Excluding the two metropolitan counties, workers in Apache County traveled the greatest length of time to get to their jobs, 20.3 minutes.

The county also has the largest Native American population of any Arizona county, as well as the youngest median age. Three-quarters of the population was born in Arizona, and about 70 percent of those persons five years and older were living in the same house in 1975 as they were in 1980. The county has the smallest veteran population of any Arizona county, and the lowest median family income. (continued on pg. 2)